

#### Prepared by Tom Lawton, TESCO The Eastern Specialty Company

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#### **1-PHASE AND 3-PHASE POWER**





#### Voltage = $V_{max}$ sine $\alpha$

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#### **1-PHASE AND 3-PHASE POWER**



#### Forward Rotation, ABC



Single-phase motors provide a pulsating torque to a mechanical load. Loads which require more than 10 horsepower generally also require the steadier torque of a 3-phase motor.



Steadier motor torque
Less vibration in machinery
Greater mechanical efficiency
Better voltage regulation
Lower heat losses
Lighter weight conductors



#### **NETWORK SERVICE & LOADS**



#### Need to meter line-neutral and line-line loads.



#### **NETWORK SERVICE & LOADS**



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#### **3-WIRE DELTA SERVICE & LOADS**



Need to meter single phase line-line loads, as well as three phase loads.



# 4-WIRE DELTA SERVICE & LOADS



Need to meter single phase line-neutral and line-line loads, as well as three phase loads.



### 4-WIRE WYE SERVICE & LOADS



Need to meter single phase line-neutral and line-line loads, as well as three phase loads.



### **BLONDEL'S THEOREM**

#### Blondel says:

If energy is supplied to any system of conductors through N wires, the total power in the system is given by the algebraic sum of readings of N wattmeters, so arranged that each of the N wires contains one current coil, the corresponding potential coil being connected between that wire and some common point. If this common point is on one of the N wires, the measurement may be made by the use of N-1 wattmeters.

Andre E. Blondel, 1893

- We would use "watthour meters" in place of "watt meters" and "energy" in place of "power".
- We would also consider "ground" as a possible current carrying conductor when counting "N".





 In a system of N conductors, N-1 meter elements, properly connected, will measure the power or energy taken. The connection must be such that all voltage coils have a common tie to the conductor in which there is no current coil.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> From the <u>Handbook For Electricity Metering</u>, 9th edition.





# WHAT IS A METER FORM NUMBER?

- A Form designation tells us:
  - The number and arrangement of meter terminals, and
  - The number and *internal connection* of meter elements (stators).
- The Form designation describes the meter, not the service.
  - With modern meters, some meter Forms may be used to correctly meter more than one service configuration.
  - More than one meter Form could be used with a particular service depending on the connection of the Instrument Transformers.
- The same Form designation is usually applicable to equivalent meters of all manufacturers.



# WILL'S METER FORMS CHEAT SHEET

	SELF-CONT	XFMR-RATD	NUMBER OF
SERVICE	FORM	FORM	ELEMENTS
1-Phase, 2-Wire	1S	3S	1
1-Phase, 3-Wire	2S	4S	1.5
Network, 3-Wire	12S	5S / 45S	2
3-Phase, 3-Wire, Delta			
3-Phase, 4-Wire, Delta	15S	8S	2.5
2 Phase 1 Mire Mive	14S	6S / 36S	
5-FIIASE, 4-WIIE, WYE	16S	9S	3





### NETWORK, 3-WIRE





#### NETWORK, 3-WIRE



#### NETWORK, 3-WIRE











A = 120V, 240V, or 480V



# **3-Phase, 3-Wire, Delta**













#### 3-Phase, 4-Wire, Delta









### **3-PHASE, 4-WIRE, DELTA**



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LINE 2 3

0



### **3-PHASE, 4-WIRE, WYE**



#### **3-PHASE, 4-WIRE, WYE**





THEY BEAR BOLLER THE STREET STR

# **3-PHASE, 4 WIRE, WYE**





# **3-PHASE, 4-WIRE, WYE**











#### 4-WIRE, WYE METERING

#### tescometering.com

#### Transformer-rated



![](_page_30_Picture_3.jpeg)

### 4-WIRE, WYE METERING

#### Transformer-rated

![](_page_31_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_0.jpeg)

### **2 ELEMENT METERS**

![](_page_32_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_4.jpeg)

Form 5

Form 35

Form 45

Typically used for 3 wire Network or 3 wire, 3 phase Delta applications

Occasionally used for other service types including 2 wire single phase, 4 wire Wye and 4 wire Delta (except Fm 35 not for 4W Delta)

Transformer-rated

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![](_page_33_Picture_1.jpeg)

## **2 ELEMENT METERS**

![](_page_33_Figure_3.jpeg)

3 wire, network

![](_page_33_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Figure_6.jpeg)

С

А

3 wire, delta

![](_page_33_Figure_8.jpeg)

![](_page_34_Picture_1.jpeg)

**Other Considerations** 

- Meter Multipliers
  - Self Contained: The meter multiplier is 1
  - Transformer Rated: The multiplier is (typically) the product of the CT and VT ratio
- Service Types
  - Some polyphase meters may be used in multiple service types
- Selection
  - Proper wiring and form selection is critical

![](_page_35_Picture_1.jpeg)

- Select the meter based on the source, not the load.
  - The "service type" is not always obvious.
  - Loads other than the "known" load can be connected and may be unmetered.
- Meter form numbers describe certain meter characteristics not the service or application
- Consider that *ground* can be a current carrying conductor when applying Blondel's Theorem.
- Understand the operation of present day, polyphase solid state meters and how they may be used to advantage

# COMBINING POLYPHASE KVAH

![](_page_36_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_36_Figure_2.jpeg)

COMBINING POLYPHASE KVAH

![](_page_37_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Figure_2.jpeg)

Vectoral Method (as the crow flies):

 $\sqrt{(kWh_A + kWh_B + kWh_C)^2 + (kVArh_A + kVArh_B + kVArh_C)^2}$ 

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![](_page_38_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Figure_2.jpeg)

Arithmetic Method:

$$\sqrt{kWh_A^2 + kVArh_A^2} + \sqrt{kWh_B^2 + kVArh_B^2} + \sqrt{kWh_{C_2} + kVArh_{C_2}}$$

![](_page_39_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Figure_2.jpeg)

Arithmetically combined kVAh > Vectorally combined kVAh

They are equal only if all phases have equal phase angles.

![](_page_40_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### **VOLTAGES IN A WYE-CONNECTION**

$$V_{L-L} = \sqrt{3} V_{L-N}$$

We can prove this by constructing the Line-voltage (L-L) phasors based on the Phase-voltage (L-N) phasors. 2 120<sup>0</sup> 120<sup>0</sup> 120<sup>0</sup> V<sub>A-N</sub>

THEFESTERNER

![](_page_41_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_41_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_42_Picture_0.jpeg)

$$\frac{V_{A-C}}{\text{sine } 120^0} = \frac{V_{A-N}}{\text{sine } 30^0}$$

![](_page_42_Picture_3.jpeg)

$$V_{A-C} = V_{A-N} \text{ sine } 120^{\circ} \text{ / sine } 30^{\circ}$$

$$V_{A-C} = \sqrt{3} V_{A-N}$$

![](_page_43_Picture_0.jpeg)

**QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION** 

#### Tom Lawton

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![](_page_43_Picture_4.jpeg)

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